Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

HOME, DEAR HOME.

Where burns the loved hearth brightest,
Cheering the social breast?
Where beats the loud heart lightest,
Its humble hope possessed;
Where is the smile of darkness,
Of meek-eyed patience born,
Worth more than those of gladness,
Which mirth's bright cheek adorn?
Pleasure is marked by fleetness,
To those whoever roam;
While grief itself has sweetness
At home! dear home!

There bend the ties that strengthen
Our hearts in hours of grief;
The silver links that lengthen
Joy's visits when most brief;
There eyes in all their splendor,
Are vocal to the heart,
And glances, gay or tender,
Fresh eloquence impart;
Then, dost thou sigh for pleasure,
O! do not widely roam,
But seek that hidden treasure
At home! dear home!

Does pure religion charm thee
Far more than aught below?
Would'st thou that she should arm thee
Against the hour of woe!
Think not she dwelleth only
In temples of prayer;
For home itself is lonely,
Unless her smiles be there;
The devotee may falter,
The bigot blindly roam,
If worship less her altar
At home! dear home!

Love over it presideth,
With meek and watchful awe,
Its daily service guideth,
And shows its perfect law!
If there thy faith shall fail thee,
If there no shrine be found,
What can thy prayers avail thee
With kneeling crowds around?
Go! leave thy gift unoffered
Beneath religion's dome,
And be thy first fruits proffer'd
At home! dear home!

ADDRESS
OF
THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the people of Pennsylvania:

Fellow Citizens:—The State Central Committee appointed by the Democratic convention which assembled in Harrisburg, in March last, have thought it their duty to address you on the present aspect of political affairs.

The opponents of the Democratic party and of Democratic policy (we scarcely know at this moment by what name to call them) have, for purposes connected with the approaching election, made another of those sudden changes of attitude which have so often heretofore tarnished the political character of their leaders, and dissatisfied the people. They have run through their whole list of public measures. One after the other their principles have been condemned by the public voice and abandoned by themselves. A National Bank, about which they once threatened revolution, is an "obsolete idea." The Independent Treasury, which they denounced so fiercely, is no longer denied to be the safest and best mode of keeping and disbursing the public revenues. Their Bankrupt Law is delivered over, with their full consent, to the infamy it deserves. We hear no more from them about expunging the veto power from the constitution. The thunders of alarm against the annexation of Texas are silent. Their execrations of the Mexican War and the barren State of California, are no longer heard. "The tariff of 1842" is erased from their banners and omitted in their speeches.—They seem to be ashamed (as certainly they ought to be) of their predictions that the country would be ruined and the treasury made bankrupt by the tariff of 1846. Even the Galphins of the last administration have retired to the quiet shades of obscurity, content to gorge their plunder in silence, without defending the means by which it was acquired.

It might naturally be supposed, from such untoward circumstances, that these politicians would cease their war upon the party of the people, when their formerly avowed principles and measures were thus abandoned. After keeping the country in a commotion for so many years, by contending for measures and views which they now tacitly admit to be either false or hopeless, it would seem that dissolution was the only thing left for them. But the natural enemies of republicanism and equality can never be idle. The interested and ambitious demagogue will never quit his trade. They can at least get local offices by stirring up strife among the people, and this they seem ready to do, as passing events abundantly verify.

We do not deny that the masses of the party opposed to us are honest, sound and true hearted citizens, who desire nothing but that the honor and interests of their country may be promoted and perpetuated. It is their sincere prejudices against the Democracy, or their long habits of obedience to party discipline which keeps them where they are; but we confidently trust that the time has now come, when they will break the trammels which have heretofore bound them, and join the Democratic party in a cordial support of the laws and the Constitution.

Previous to the last presidential election, the organs, orators and leaders of the party, then calling itself Whig, had exhausted their list of party doctrines. Every issue had been settled against them. But they are seldom at a loss for some temporary subterfuge, and on that occasion they betook themselves to a most disreputable expedient. They exerted all their power and influence to excite the anger, hatred and jealousy of the Catholics and naturalized voters against the Democratic party and its candidates. Immediately upon Gen. Pierce's nomination, they denounced him as a bigoted Protestant, who, if elected, would use his power to prevent Catholics from having their just rights. A restriction in the Constitution of New Hampshire against this sect of people, was charged on him as a high political offence. Certificates from Catholics in his own neighborhood, declaring that he was hostile to them flooded the country—and the sanctity of the Post office was violated for the purpose of circulating these documents along with the religious papers read by persons of that faith. On the other hand, Gen. Scott was held up as a man for whom Catholics, above all others, ought to vote. If he was not a member of that church himself, it was urged that his family were, and his daughter had, with his consent, gone into a convent. Never before was so bold and shameless an effort made to rouse religious prejudices for political purposes. Sensible men of all parties, sects and classes, were deeply offended at this unblushing system of endeavoring to carry an election by sectarian appeals.

Still more humiliating than this, if possible, was the flattery bestowed upon their adopted fellow citizens. From the aged and distinguished soldier who was their candidate for President, down to the most obscure and inefficient of their speakers and writers, all professed a becoming zeal for the rights of foreigners. According to their statements made then, all persons of foreign birth had been or were about to be greatly misused by the Democracy—and they were urged, exhorted and warned to trust nobody but their true friends, the Whigs. Even the dialect spoken by foreigners was referred to as being superior to the vernacular language which the native born citizen used. The "rich Irish brogue" was music to their ears, and the "sweet German accent" was the subject of extravant eulogy."

These facts, fellow citizens, are fresh in your recollection. But would you believe it, that the same politicians who were preaching this sectarian crusade against the Democracy, less than two years ago, and who did all that in them lay, to excite the jealousy of adopted citizens against native born Americans, have recently espoused the doctrine of proscription against all citizens not native born of whatever religious faith, and are said to be in close alliance with a secret and oath bound association which proposes to punish men for conscience sake. In Philadelphia the newly elected Mayor has boldly declared this doctrine of proscription. That this is a mere political manœuvre on the part of the Whig leaders may be confidently affirmed. That it is a heartless attempt to make a political use of religious prejudices, in which they themselves do not participate, no one can doubt. Ascertained facts, past and present, make it perfectly apparent, that these same politicians, if they could secure votes by it, would again flatter the Catholics and be the champions of the rights of our adopted fellow citizens.

It may be asked, how shall the Democracy meet the issues thus presented? We answer, just as the they have met all the other false and anti-republican doctrines of the enemies of popular rights, by the power of truth, by the force of reason and argument appealing to the conscience of the people. This mingling of religious and political elements cannot be approved or endorsed by a free and liberal people in this age and in this country. They who think so, must be credulous and short sighted indeed. In 1852, the Democracy asked no more than equal justice for Protestants, and now when the Whigs have changed their ground, we will demand but common and constitutional right for adopted citizens of whatever religious belief they may happen to be. This has ever been the creed of the Democratic party, as it has ever been the policy of this government. They recognize no peculiar rights in any sect or class, but have only sought to maintain the just rights of all, and to bestow distinction and honor as the reward of individual merit. The constitution and the law—the great principles of equality which the people of this country, native born and those of foreign birth, fought and bled for—freedom of conscience, which no American christian would take from his fellow man—justice to all and special favors to none—this is the platform of the Democracy. From this high elevation, let us look down calmly upon the important struggle of those who come in conflict with these principles. Ours is the cause of our country, of liberty and true religion, which can only flourish in its purity where all are permitted to worship as they think right.

We are fully persuaded that the people of this State are true and will remain true to the principles of civil and religious liberty, which were established by the revolution. Their whole history from the first settlement of this province down to the vote at the last Presidential election, is calculated to inspire every reflecting man with confidence in their good sense and patriotism. How much and why the principles of universal toleration are and ought to be valued, need not be enforced by argument on this point. The history of the world for two centuries is replete with incidents demonstrating the wisdom of this doctrine.

Religious toleration may be looked upon as the fruitful parent of the infant colonies—and the rights of conscience and of worshiping God according to its dictates, may be considered the stone of our republican institutions. The Puritans and Catholics of England and the Hugenots of France fled from the persecutions of religious intolerance at home, to the wilds of this Western world, in order that they might enjoy that liberty here which was denied them in the land of their birth. This land has been the land above all others of religious and political toleration—a toleration of all sects and creeds so much in harmony with our republican institutions. It is true that here and there at the early settlement of the colonies, a contrary spirit was sometimes manifested, but it gradually subsided and the heaven born principles promulgated by Lord Baltimore in Maryland, Roger Williams in Rhode Island, and William Penn in Pennsylvania, have had their healthful sway in the policy of this country, being engrafted in the constitution of the several States. The Quakers and Baptists were once persecuted in New England, and the Puritan preachers and Dissenters from the Established English Church, in Virginia—but who would dare now to avow publicly, sympathy with such intolerance?—Who would have the hardihood now to propose an amendment to the constitution of the Union or of any of the States, that a person born in a foreign land, or professing any particular religious faith, shall be excluded from the rights, privileges and immunities of an American citizen! Thanks to the spirit of the age and an over-ruling and ever wise Providence, the idea of rights of conscience has eventually prevailed and been permanently established, and peace has been introduced among men under the sanction of our government and laws, on subjects which had long led to cruel and bloody wars.

We are not defending the tenets of any particular sect, but the rights of all to enjoy their own peculiar views without molestation, without proscription and persecution. In this lies the safety of all, for the powerful of to-day may be the weak of to-morrow. The same oppressions and cruelties, visited by a dominant religious sect upon their weaker brethren of opposite religious views, may be returned upon themselves with a ten fold fury in the ebbs and flows of party and political feeling, if such questions are to be tolerated at all in political discussions. The poisoned chalice may be returned to the lips of those who would force others to drink the hemlock. We feel right sure, that the adversities of the past in the history of mankind, will not be lost upon the good sense of the American people, and that all religious persuasions may be permitted to carry out the pure and holy mission of propagating the gospel and diffusing a sound morality among men.

Let not then, fellow citizens, the sealed fountains of religious controversy be opened to deluge with bitter waters this happy conntry. Let not then the unmitigated evils of religious feuds be scattered broad cast over the land, to be more loathsome than the lice and frogs of Egypt.—Let us not be divided in political matters, by reason of a diversity of sentiment on religious subjects, where no differences can exist in the eye of the law on such subjects, and where all sects and creeds are alike protected. Let us live together in amity and love, with no sectarian, bigoted or intolerant views upon subjects about which men never could and never will think alike: each conceding to the other the right to consult his own conscience in matters of religion, because such concession secures his own right to do likewise.

Let us also avoid the contracted view of human rights, which denies the privileges of citizens to those who have been born on foreign soil. How few of us, but can trace ancestors, not remote, who first saw the light of day beyond the blue waters of the Atlantic. And how it grates upon the American ear to hear it announced as has recently been done by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, that a distinction marked and manifest is to be made among the people of that city, not by reason of inequality in intelligence or true worth, but by reason of the accident of birth. The adopted citizen is no longer to be considered an equal, but an inferior.—He can pay his taxes, enrich by his labor his adopted country, and if need be defend her flag, her honor, her interests, on the field of battle, but he must not enjoy the emoluments of office, must not occupy positions of public trust, or even exercise the right of suffrage except through protracted years and much tribulation. He has cast his lot among us, made his home in our midst, is identified with us in feeling and interest, and by all the ties which love of country can entwine around the human heart, but yet, according to this modern doctrine, he belongs to a proscribed, degraded caste.

We have for long, long years invited the oppressed of every clime to our shores, extended to them the hand of fellowship, offered them the protection of the broad shield of our constitution, to secure them in the rights and immunities of American citizens; but all this is now to be erected outside of and beyond the constitution, and stronger and higher than the fundamental law of the land. The great charter is to be treated as a dead letter, so far as it recognizes the equality before the law of adopted with native born citizens, and a power alien to the constitution and laws of the land is to be hereafter the rule of action.

It was assigned as among the reasons of declaring our independence, and breaking off our allegiance to the British crown that George III. had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, that he had obstructed the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and that he had refused to pass laws to encourage their migration hither.

If such were considered among the reasons sufficient to risk a doubtful and bloody war, of how much greater magnitude are those now presented for the consideration of all liberal minded men. The offence of Geo. III. was at least an open one. He had refused to pass laws to encourage the emigration of foreigners. But the new policy is a species of deception unworthy of the American character. We leave our constitution as it is, we make no alteration in our naturalization laws, we invite on the faith of these guarantees, to be seen and read of all men, that they should leave their homes, renounce allegiance to their native land, and swear allegiance to our own government, when we mean that the inducements thus held out are mere cunning devices intended to deceive. For it is not proposed by those who adhere to the strange dogma, enuncinated by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, to change the settled policy of this nation, by altering the condition on which the people of other countries are to be received and adopted as citizens, but a much more dangerous and unjust ground is assumed. Its practical workings are to be retrospective.—It proposes to take from citizens the civil rights which they have already acquired under the constitution, by organizing a power to subvert that instrument. It is an attempt to settle a policy not recognized in any law of this country, that hereafter no man born out of the country shall hold a civil office under the government—no matter that he has come here upon the faith of the laws of the land—no matter how good his character; how effective his abilities; how thorough his education: or how numerous his virtues—no matter how devoted his attachments to the constitution; nor how orthodox his religion—no matter though he has suffered and bled for his adopted country. With such we are to have no political communion—we must not listen to their advice nor employ them in the public service. The standard of honesty and capacity is to be overlooked—and the circumstance of birth, and birth alone must decide who shall fill the offices of the government.

Here is a disfranchisement of the most obnoxious character. The alien and sedition laws were passed under the administration of the elder Adams in the height of the insolence of federal domination. But they were laws, while here is a similar policy without the sanction of law, secret in its operations, and tyrannical, unjust and cruel in its results. It is in effect, an administration of the alien law of black cockade federalism, without the courage to place it on the statute book. Its spirit, essence and design are the same.

The Constitution of the United States authorises Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization. It also provides that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof: and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States.

The constitution of Pennsylvania is even more emphatic. It declares that all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences—that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent—that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience—that no preference shall ever be given by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship—and that no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

Such was the fabric of government erected by the patriots of the revolution, who understood what liberty, true liberty, meant, and who perilled "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in its maintenance. Are we to do away with this noble feature of our government by indirection, and establish a test not known to our constitution and laws, but antagonistical to both, and which can only lead to political and religious intolerance?

But treating the question as one merely of policy, without regard to constitutional right, has not this liberal feature of our government thus early commenced and sanctioned by time, been attended with the happiest results in the development of the resources and strengthening the arm of the nation? Why should this liberal policy be now rudely and harshly broken up and abandoned?—or why should we be less generous now when liberal and progressive ideas in all other respects are warmly cherished as peculiarly American? We are aware that we may be pointed to the vices and excesses of an ignorant and destitute population, who come into our country unprepared in some respects for the proper enjoyment of its institutions. We are free to admit that individuals abuse the blessings of our government, but this is true of all—native as well as foreign—and surely is no reason for changing the policy of the government, for imposing new conditions upon adopted citizens, or for punishing the just equally with the unjust.

Indeed it is difficult, when examining this subject to say who are the most benefitted by an influx of foreign population. Our own history would show that much of our prosperity and rapid advance to national greatness, has been accelerated by the talents, energy and productive industry of those of foreign birth. The debt of gratitde is at least not all on their side. Have we forgotten the distinguished aid of adopted citizens and foreigners, in our revolutionary struggle? Have we forgotten the chivalrous services of La Fayette, Montgomery, DeKalb, Kosciusco and others like them but of less renown, who perilled life and property in our behalf, and in behalf of the cause of liberty and sound republican ideas? Did they not risk their lives and shed their blood for that cause and for this people? Have not the labors and the toils of the adopted citizens, who have poured into this country in a steady and constant stream, made much of our previously uncultivated lands bloom and blossom as the rose? Have they not felled the forest, subdued the rude and unbroken soil, constructed our railroads and canals, and largely extended our internal commerce and the bounds of culture and civilization? Are there not to be found among them as well as among native born citizens, men of exalted worth, brilliant talents, towering genius, who have given us their valuable services, in all the useful and ennobling pursuits and professions of life, and from among whom the ranks of our artists, statesmen and orators have been adorned. Is it wise, that all these and such as these, shall be disfranchised, proscribed on account of their foreign birth, and persecuted for their religious opinions? Have we nothing to lose by such a policy?

But how is this policy to be administered.—how is this new test to be applied? and by whom? Secretly and without warning, by secret, midnight political associations, bound together by extra judicial oaths, to do that which can be nothing else in effect, morally, than constructive treason to the government. They thus attempt to do, under the clouds of the night, and by secret political combinations what they would be ashamed to propose in the light of day and before the world.

Secret political societies, fellow citizens, however commendable in design at the outstart, must soon degenerate into engines of tyranny and outrage. The Jacobin clubs of the French revolution, headed by Danton, Murat and Robespierre, made the nation tremble for its existence, while France became drunken with horrid crimes, assassination and murder. What protection can the mass of peaceable citizens have against their secret councils and insidious attacks? Conspiracies and secret combinations against the body politic, or the political rights of large classes of citizens, are as odious in the eye of the moralist, as conspiracies against the private rights of the citizen are odious in the eye of the law. One offence is political and the other penal, but there is little if any difference in the grade of criminality. Both are founded in selfishness and disregard of the rights of others.

We have heard much in days gone by in Pennsylvania, from large bodies of our people, in opposition to secret societies of a purely charitable and benevolent character, having no political policy or purpose in view. How much more should that opposition extend to secret associations formed for political purposes alone, and for political purposes having for their object the disfranchisement on account of the religious views of a portion of our citizens.

Secret societies formed for political purposes, the great and good Washington warned us against it in his farewell address to his countrymen. How well he portrays their evils in the following paragraph.

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reigns of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which lifted them to the unjust dominion."

The secret political societies of Washington's day, were formed to promote liberty, not to abridge and destroy it; and yet even these he reprobated and condemned. How much more would he dread those of recent organization, which seem intended to destroy the rights of a large portion of our citizens, and to establish an arbitrary, partial and unjust rule of political and governmental action?

How totally must associations of this contracted and illiberal character fail of accomplishing any of the desirable objects of government. The policy of the nation must be abandoned to its fate, to carry out a bigoted and politico-religious frenzy. Forgetting all the great issues involved necessarily in the administration of the affairs of this widely extended country, with diversified interests and wants, in matters of revenue, finance, trade, commerce, peace, and war, external or foreign relations and internal police, they are endeavoring to bring the exalted science of political economy down to an unnecessary and unprofitable scramble about creeds in religion, with which this government has and can have nothing whatever to do, except to let them alone and protect each one in its constitutional rights. and to see that minorities as well as majorities have the free and full exercise of their religious opinions. It is an attempt to introduce a test in political affairs which must be as uncertain as it is unsatisfactory to all sensible and enlightened men, no matter to which of the two great political parties they may belong. It is an effort to stultify the country, and make it forget the history of the past, and render it unmindful of its glorious destiny in the future.

With such allies as these secret associations afford our Whig friends, many of that party will be unwilling to co-operate, and they will turn their faces towards the just, equitable and uniform principles of the Democratic creed as laid down by the wise and philosophic Jefferson. The principles of the Democratic party are benignant, and meets the wants of man in all the diversified interests of life. They teach man's equality with his fellow man, and at the same time they give him humbler views of himself, they dignify, ennoble, exalt him. They apply fitly to him as a rational, intelligent creature, who should be the object and care of all government, and not made to be governed or created for the government. All just government is intended for his good, not to oppress him, but to treat him equally with the subjects or people of the same government. It sheds its blessings alike upon all classes of the community, the high and the low, the rich and the poor. It knows no distinctions and will tolerate none. Like the sun in the heavens, or the dews of the night, or the atmosphere which we breathe, and which constantly surrounds and sustains us, it is alike benignant and bountiful to all.

Such fellow citizens are *some* of the allies of the whig party. We may have occasion to refer to others during the progress of the present political campaign, little less proscriptive and intolerant in their views: or we may perhaps leave the various fanatical *isms* of the day to be met and refuted by our Democratic friends, in their own way, in their various localities. But we may venture the general remark, that all collateral organizations outside of the Democratic party, got up as either moral or political movements, are soon thrown by the force of circumstances, by the laws and political affiinities of minorities, in opposition to that party, and have for their main object in the end the prostration of its power and its principles. Let no Democrat be led away from his political associations, with the vain hope of accomplishing greater good by other organizations. Let no Democrat desert the standard of the Democratic party—that party which has long guided the destinies of Pennsylvania and of the nation—that party whose principles have been tried in the fire of persecution in the new and old world until they have become comparatively purified from all dross and imperfections—that party on which the government of this country must ever lean, and in which it must ever confide to meet the just expectations of the people.

The miserable mushroom associations which spring up in a night and perish in a day, cannot withstand the public sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania, or we much mistake their character, and have looked into their history in vain. The people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the principles of the constitution and to the constitution itself, and they will show their loyalty at the approaching election, as they did in 1851 and 1852, by sustaining the Democratic nominees presented for their consideration and approval. It is idle to disguise the fact, that the Whig party of the North has become swallowed up and absorbed by its amalgamation with discordant and anti-republican elements. It is for the people in their sovereign capacity, to decide between such materials and the ever constant and truly liberal Democratic party and policy of the country. It cannot be doubtful how that decision will be made by intelligent freemen.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.
George C. Welker, Secretary.

Destruction of Vermin.

Mr. Gordon, the superintendent of the ornamental department of the London horticultural society's garden, has ascertained, it seems, that water heated to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit, will destroy the "scale insect," with all its young ones, including the eggs; and this too, without the slightest injury to the bark of the tree on which the insect feeds. The method of applying it, is to wet a sponge in the water, and apply it to the parts of the tree on which the scales appear; or with a common syringe.

The following recipe for destroying caterpillers and other similar insects infesting fruit trees, was originally announced by Mr. Tatan, who was rewarded for his discovery, nearly one hundred years ago, by the society of Paris. Take of common black, or "bar soap," of the very best quality, 1¾ lbs.; flour of sulpher, 1¾ lbs.; mushrooms of any kind, 2 lbs.; and rain or river water, 15 gallons. Pour one-half of the water into a barrel of convenient size, and stir in the soap till it becomes dissolved, and then add the mushroons, after they have been crushed. Next tie up the sulpher in a coarse open cloth, with a stone of sufficient weight to cause it to sink, and boil it in the other half of the water, for the space of twenty minutes. While boiling, stir the liquid freely, and squeeze the bag of sulpher thoroughly, before you take it out. As soon as the water is taken off the fire, pour it into the barrel with the other ingredients, with which it must be well mixed. Stir the compound at least once a day till it becomes fœtid in the highest degree, for experience has demonstrated that the older and more offensive the liquid is, the more rapid and effectual will be its action. The barrel should be closely covered at all times, except when stirring the liquid, or applying it to the trees. When it is required to use the mixture, it is only necessary to sprinkle it over the plants or trees, which may be done very effectually with a garden engine or a syringe.

The Suicide in East Abington.

In addition to the particulars published in the Journal of yesterday, says the Boston *Journal*, relative to the suicide of Mr. Nash and Miss Sampson, in East Abington yesterday morning, we learn that the deceased were seen walking together, apparently in a contemplative mood, between the hours of one and two yesterday morning, on the margin of the pond in which they were subsequently found drowned. The following is a copy of the letter left by Miss Sampson in her chamber in Stoughton:

My Dear Friend:—It is with my right mind that I write these lines and also that which I am going to do. I am tired of this world, and so is my own dear friend, so I must say that to-morrow morning I shall be in another world, but, dear friend, I thank you for your kindness toward me which has been very great; call on my spirit.

Our bodies will be found in the East Abington pond, where my own dear companion will accompany me to another world; life may be sweet to you, but I must go where my own love goes. Tell Mr. Morton I thank him also for his kindness. My best wishes I leave to all the children. I did not dream of this, this morning; but please send this to aunt Chloe which I leave, and some of them will come here and get what money I left to get them here. It is with pain that I start from here, but I must say good bye.

My Aunt Chloe and sisters I now leave this world to yourselves, which I hope you will enjoy. Don't think of me only that I have gone with my companion to rest and to meet my Father, I hope. Here are my rings and his in my trunk, but all of you need not think you have led me to this: it is my own self. Mother, I hope you will think of Father and me; so good bye. Aunt Chloe, I have not forgotten your kindness, which I guess none of us will doubt. Don't think of me. Good bye Maddy and Jenny. We sign our names,

ADRIANNA B. SAMPSON,
ISAAC P. NASH.

☞ At a hotel, a short time since, a girl enquired of a gentleman at the table if his cup was out. "No," said he, "but my coffee is." The poor girl was considerably confused, but determined to pay him in his own coin. While at dinner, the stage drove up, and several coming in, the gentleman asked, "Does the stage dine here?" "No, sir," exclaimed the girl, "but the passengers do."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 28, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, of *unexceptionable morals*, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

☞ We learn, by a despatch from Harrisburg, that Gov. BIGLER and Chief Justice BLACK expect to be at the Bedford Springs this week.

Gov. Bigler.

☞ The letter of Gov. BIGLER, which will be found below, is so full of *point* and *interest*, that it cannot fail to command the admiration of men of all parties, and will be received with especial favor by the DEMOCRACY of the State. WILLIAM BIGLER is a bold, fearless, honest man, and has, perhaps, a better knowledge of the affairs of Pennsylvania than any other man in the Commonwealth. Destitute of every thing approaching to *demagogueism*, his public acts all bear the impress of *sound judgment* and untarnished *sincerity*, and in the course he has adopted in the letter referred to, he exhibits a commendable disposition to meet all the issues before the People, whether State or National, past or present, great or small. As high an estimate as the people have heretofore placed upon Gov. BIGLER, this manly act will tend to elevate him still higher in their regards and affection, and DEMOCRATS, especially, will feel an honest pride in having such a man for their standard bearer.

For some weeks past, the Whig Press have been assuring their readers that Gov. BIGLER was afraid to meet Judge POLLOCK in debate—that he was on *both sides* of all questions—and that he had not the nerve to defend his own administration! Such have been the means resorted to in order to prejudice the public against a Governor who never had a superior in the Executive Chair of Pennsylvania or any other State, and whose entire life has developed all the characteristics of an honest and upright man. But they have been stopped short in their career of deception, and their candidate now has an opportunity to unfurl the Whig Banner to the breeze, torn and tattered, and bearing upon its face the inscription of "KNOW NOTHING" in lieu of a "*Protective Tariff*," as in former days!!

From the Carlisle Volunteer.

THE CANVASS—CORRESPONDENCE.

J. B. Bratton, Esq:

SIR:—As much speculation has appeared in the public press, touching the intentions of Gov. Bigler, the Democratic candidate in the present canvass, for the office he has so ably and faithfully filled, and as very unkind and uncharitable attacks have been repeatedly made upon him in this connection, I have deemed it an act of justice as well to him as to the Democratic party and the people of the Commonwealth, to give publicity to the annexed letter addressed to me for the use of the State Central Committee.

The public will discover in this communication, another exhibition of that honesty, sincerity and fairness of purpose, which has so much distinguished the course of its author, in the various responsible positions with which the people have honored him. Gov. Bigler is willing to meet Mr. Pollock or Mr. Bradford, or both the opposition candidates, before the people, and discuss the various political issues of the day—and in such discussion our cause, the cause of republicanism and truth, has nothing to fear. Our principles have only to be known and understood, to be properly appreciated.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. ELLIS BONHAM.

Carlisle, July 18, 1854.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
July 6, 1854.

J. Ellis Bonham, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—The manner of conducting the Gubernatorial canvass has, I observe, become a topic of newspaper discussion, and I have deemed it proper, on that account, to place my views on the subject in the possession of the State Central Committee.

You will remember that when travelling the State in 1851, I deprecated the "stumping system" as liable to manifest and weighty objections. That I embraced it more as a matter of necessity than of choice. The opponents of the Democratic party had commenced the practice in 1848, and then again in 1851, and there seemed to be no alternative left but to meet them in their own chosen way. A similar alternative may be again presented. Indeed, if the opposition press is to be regarded as good authority, Judge Pollock, one of the most prominent and talented of the opposing candidates, has already determined to canvass the State by holding a series of public meetings.

The Committee will, therefore, regard the democratic candidate as subject to the pleasure of his friends, as far as the performance of his official duties may permit. I shall most cheerfully meet and address my fellow-citizens, touching the present aspect of political affairs, at such times and places in the State as may be deemed proper.

I have no opinions to disguise on any subject to be in the least affected by the election of a Governor—am willing and anxious that each elector should understand, as far as possible, the effect of the vote which he is about to cast. Beside, my official acts are matters of public concern, and in passing upon their wisdom, justice and policy, the people have a right to all the facts and information that can be thrown before them. I shall, therefore, stand prepared to account for my stewardship by speaking to our party friends in the usual way, or, if preferred, by meeting Judge Pollock before the people without distinction of party and discussing political topics past and present, State and National, great and small. This I am willing to do to the extent of my spare time and limited abilities, and during the continuance of my health, which, thank God, is now excellent.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WM. BIGLER.

OUR PROSPECTS.

☞ We do not believe the prospects of the Democracy of Pennsylvania were ever more cheering than they are at present. Our opponents have abandoned all the great issues which have heretofore seperated them from us, thus tacitly admitting that we were right and they were wrong. Where now is their National Bank, their Protective Tariff, their opposition to the Veto, and many other similar supports upon which they have heretofore based their claim to public confidence? All gone—not even alluded to—swallowed up in the one idea of opposition to men born upon a soil foreign to our own! *Opposition* to the Foreigner and *love* for the African now seem to be the only things worthy their attention, and upon these they hope to build up a party strong enough to control the destinies of Pennsylvania!! How silly the idea.

The Democrats never had a better field for discussion than the one to which they are now invited—and we have no doubt that each City, Town, and Township in the State will organize in such a manner as to have the truth laid before every voter, prior to the 2d Tuesday of October next. Such being the fact, who can doubt the re-election of Gov. BIGLER by an overwhelming majority?

☞ The paper containing the address of the Temperance State Committee to the voters of Pennsylvania having been mislaid or carried away, will account for its non-appearance in the Gazette of this week. We will publish it as soon as we receive another copy.

REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.

☞ This eminent Divine preached in the Presbyterian Church, of Bedford, on last Sabbath evening, week—in the Lutheran Church on last Sabbath—and at the Bedford Springs on the afternoon of the same day. On each occasion he had a large and very attentive audience.

For upwards of a quarter of a century, Dr. C. has been the Pastor of a Congregation in Philadelphia, said to be one of the largest in that City. After hearing him preach, we are not astonished that his church should be constantly crowded during the hours of service, neither are we astonished that his fame, as a speaker, should be familiar to the whole country, for he certainly possesses powers in the pulpit given to but few men. His sermons are entirely extemporaneous, and hence he keeps the eyes of his hearers upon him from the moment he commences until he closes. The people who have such a man to minister to their spiritual wants, are favored indeed.

There is another trait in the character of Mr. CHAMBERS well calculated to endear him to any people among whom he associates. We mean his fine social qualities, when out of the pulpit, which enable him to mix with the people, and converse upon all proper subjects without reserve or affectation. The minister who does this, always secures the love, confidence, and respect of his charge.

☞ Some of our Whig friends in Bedford don't like the Temperance Address recently delivered in Bedford, by the Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and, to give force to their dislike, they have taken the liberty of *grossly misrepresenting his remarks*, by trying to create the impression that it was entirely of a *political* character. Now, whilst it is true that Dr. Chambers is a Democrat in whom there is no guile, and has never attempted to disguise the fact of his devotion to Democratic principles, yet we venture to assert that, in a period of thirty years, during which time he has presided over *one* congregation in Philadelphia, no man can be found who will say that he ever attempted to influence his vote!

Dr. CHAMBERS knows Gov. BIGLER well. He has known him for many years, *intimately*—and, in his Address, he took occasion to speak, briefly, of the *high moral standard* which has characterized his *private* as well as *public life*, and said that he had it from the lips of the Governor, as well as by letter, that he would sanction any "*proper*" Prohibitory Law the Legislature might pass *in accordance with the will of the People*. This is exactly what the Governor said in his letter to the State Temperance Convention—nothing more—nothing less—and what he has said, and will continue to say, to all who interrogate him on the subject.

The secret of the hostility of our Whig neighbors to Dr. Chambers' Address, can be plainly traced to his bold denunciation of the new order of "KNOW NOTHINGS," whom he styled a "*secret sworn combination*," unworthy the countenance or support of American freemen—*but they dare not avow the fact*. This was the rub that raised their *bristles* and extorted the *grunt*; for, whilst it is known that the "*great National Whig Party* of Pennsylvania" have sold out to this fearful combination, they are ashamed to acknowledge the fact in *their papers!*

Address of the State Central Committee.

☞ We publish on the first page of the Gazette of to-day the first Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and commend it to our readers as one of the most forcible and convincing papers ever presented for the consideration of the people of Pennsylvania. It should be carefully studied by every Democrat in the Commonwealth, and we trust its length will deter none from reading it. It holds up the *inconsistencies* of the leaders of the opposition in a manner well calculated to open the eyes and awaken the *suspicions* of all right thinking men, and reaffirms the great principles of the Democratic Party in bold, pointed, and emphatic terms. When the name of BONHAM was announced as Chairman of the State Committee, it afforded a sure guaranty that ability and prudence of no ordinary cast would adorn all the productions emanating from that body, and we have satisfactory evidence of the fact in the first address. Read it democrats, and hand it to your Whig neighbors to read.

☞ THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have issued an Address. Like the shadowy remains of Whig principles, it is the most vague and indecisive political document imaginable. Except so far as it expresses hostility to the Nebraska bill, it is absolutely pointless, and leaves the reader in glorious uncertainty as to what are the issues presented on the Whig side for decision at the approaching election. It passes by the question of selling the public works, in a few ambiguous words; speaks mildly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; and hints at the imaginary danger of a division of the School Fund for sectarian purposes—a project which, we venture to say, has not seriously entered the mind of any sane man in this Commonwealth, and one which the Democratic party certainly cannot consistently entertain, for the very good reason that it was under its auspices that this *sectarian feature* of the School Law of 1838, passed under the administration of Joseph Ritner, was repealed!

The Address is published on the first page of the *Daily News*, without a word of comment, the editors evidently feeling ashamed of the production.

The Homestead Bill.

The Senate, on Thursday, after a long and animated debate upon the Homestead bill, and the rejection of various amendments, adopted a substitute for the original bill extending pre-emption rights to actual settlers—the same to be paid for at graduated prices, from $1 25 to 25 cents per acre; allowing States in which the lands lie to take it at the graduated prices for purposes of internal improvement, when enacted by legislative enactment of said States. This substitute was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 13, and the bill then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The following are the Homestead provisions of the substitute:—

SECTION 8. That any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is capable of holding land under the laws of the State in which the lands lie, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands and no more, which may, at the time the appropriation is made, be subject to private entry, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

SECTION 9. That the person applying for the benefit of the eighth section of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, and that such application is made for her or his exclusive use or benefit, and those especially mentioned herein, and not either directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and upon making the affidavit as herein required, and filing it with the Register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and until the person or persons entitled to the land so entered shall have paid for the same twenty-five cents per acre, or if the lands have been in market more than twenty years, twelve-and-a-half cents per acre.

"KNOW NOTHINGS."

☞ The Philadelphia *Argus*, of last Friday, boldly charges Judge POLLOCK, the Whig nominee for Governor, with having joined the intolerant order of "Know-Nothings," and challenges a denial. Now, whilst some of the whigs deny this charge in their private conversations, their papers are entirely silent on the subject. We do not wish to do Judge POLLOCK injustice, and, were not the charge preferred against him in the pointed terms in which it is, we should certainly not aid in giving it currency. The Argus, it will be seen, fixes the time and the place when and where he joined, and the Editors assert that they have *abundant* and *convincing* proof of the fact. We herewith subjoin the article from the Argus to which we allude. It speaks for itself:

James Pollock a member of the "Know Nothings."

BIGLER REJECTED BY THE "KNOW NOTHINGS".—The *Washington Commonwealth* learns from Philadelphia that Governor Bigler applied for admission into the society of Know Nothings, but was rejected.—*News.*

This of course is a fabrication of the most silly character. It will deceive no one. Governor Bigler is known to be opposed to this secret political religious society, and on all proper occasions has denounced it as an attempt to mingle the bitterness of religious prejudices in our political canvasses. The Whigs and their allies must tax their ingenuity for a more plausible invention, or they will loose their old and well-established character for adroitness in manufacturing falsehoods for all occasions.

But James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a member of the Order of Know Nothings. He joined in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 19th of June, and made a speech on that occasion, in which he gave in his adhesion to all the monster doctrines of that unconstitutional organization. James Pollock, on entering that secret order, SWORE, 1st. *He would not vote for or appoint to office any man who was not born in this country.*

2d. *He would not vote for or appoint any man to office who believed in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, whether born in this country or elsewhere.*

3d. *He would not vote for or appoint to office any man whose father was not born in this country, and a believer in the Protestant religion.*

These are the facts with relation to Mr. Pollock. Will he dare deny them? They are susceptible of the most abundant and convincing proof. The time, the place, the circumstances in connection with the admission of Mr. Pollock are all known in this city. The members of the Know-Nothing organization claim him as their candidate, and as a member of their order, in full communion with all its proscriptive ideas. If Mr. Pollock is elected, instead of the State Government being conducted on the broad, open, basis of the Constitution, and the equality of all men under that sacred instrument, the directing hand will be controlled by the *oath of a secret society*, proscriptive in its character, and based upon the boldest and most ultra doctrine of religions persecution. Mr. Pollock is sworn to deprive one portion of our fellow-citizens of their equality of rights because they do not worship in the same manner that he does; another, because they were not born upon the soil of this country; and still another, because their fathers were not native to the country, or may have been believers in a particular religious faith. This is new doctrine to be preached on the soil of old Pennsylvania, and attempted to be forced on her citizens by means of a sworn secret society. How will the honest yeomanry of the interior relish such an attempt to make aliens of their children, and ostracise them from the benefits of civil and religious liberty? The Star-chamber of England, and the Inquisitorial institutions of other countries, are justly reprobated by all lovers of the rights of conscience; but how do they differ in practical consequences from the order of Know-Nothings. To be sure, they deprive a man of life as well as liberty. That was a feature of the same barbarous age in which their organization existed. The same spirit that leads a man to take an oath to proscribe another on account of his religious faith, will induce him to burn him at the stake, and the Know-Nothingism, of 1854, of which Mr. Pollock is a member, is identical in all its features with the most barbarous crusaders of the middle ages.

For the purpose of courting success, the Whig party and its candidate, Mr. Pollock, have affiliated with this society, and are bound hand and foot to its bloody Car. Mr. Darsie, the Whig nominee for Canal Commissioner, is not a Native of this country, and hence he is to be superceded by Mr. Spicer of the Native American State ticket, and a member of the Know-Nothings. In this manner the ticket is to be prepared for the allied forces. The question, therefore, for the citizens of Pennsylvania to decide is, shall the fire of religious persecution be lighted in this old Commonwealth, and its laws subjected to the blighting influence of a sworn secret order?—Shall the ballot box and the jury room be polluted by the presence of a spirit alien to the genius of our free institutions, and paralysing to all the best and dearest interests of freemen?—Shall our Legislative Halls be converted into Star Chambers, where the religious opinions of a portion of our citizens will subject them to the *auto de fe* of Know-Nothing vengeance? Shall the Supreme Bench be invaded by this demon, and the administration of our laws subjected to its fell and pestilential purposes? All these questions are attempted to be silenced on the part of Whigs with the cry of Anti-Nebraska, and the advance of slavery by the establishment of the principle of self-government in the Territorial governments of Kansas and Nebraska.

This, however, will not satisfy the people. They ask from the Whig candidate, Mr. Pollock, an admission or denial of the fact of his attachment to the Know-Nothing organization. *Gov. Bigler is not a member, nor did he ever make application. Mr. Pollock is a member.* We have given the time and place of his admission—the oaths taken by him, which are openly at variance with the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of Pennsylvania; and we ask the citizens of the Commonwealth of Penna. if they are willing to aid in electing him to the office of Governor of this State? It is for them to decide.—*Phila. Argus.*

☞ The columns of the Bedford Gazette have always been open to the friends of Temperance in this county, a fact which no temperance man will deny, and they are still open. Whilst we consider that *Politics* and *Temperance* should be kept separate and distinct, we have never denied the right to those who think differently to give expression to their opinions.

☞ The people are daily pouring in to the Bedford Springs from all quarters, and the place presents a lively and animated appearance. Among the arrivals during the present week, we notice, with pleasure, Hon. P. C. SHANNON, JOHN SHOENBERGER, Esq., and Judge HEPBURN, of Pittsburg—Col. J. R. CRAWFORD, Col. JOHN M. GILMORE, and Col. WM. K. PIPER, of Blair—Mr. JONES, Mr. KUNKEL, and a son of Gen. CAMERON, of Dauphin—Col. CURTAIN, of Centre—Maj. REYNOLDS, of Delaware—Col. H. LAUGLIN, and WM. B. CLARK, Esq., of Philadelphia—Mr. REIGHART, of Lancaster, together with many other familiar faces, whose names we cannot at this moment think of.

Adams' Express.

☞ JAMES M. GIBSON, Esq. having been appointed Agent, in Bedford, for Adams' Express, all persons wanting articles by this speedy mode of conveyance, can be accommodated by calling at his store, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel.

TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.—Mr. E. W. Lane, the well known Eastern traveller, gives this receipt of the treatment of cholera: "If the patients have not vomited the poisonous matter which is a characteristic of the disease, and which resembles rice-water, give a table-spoonful of powerful mustard in a tumbler of cold water as an emetic.

After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means) within a few minutes give a wine glass of brandy, with ten grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up. This generally produces almost immediate relief; and in an hour, rest, perspiration and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half-dose of the brandy and capsicum, after half an hour or more. A second half dose was never required; but should it be required, it may be given. To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that fifteen drops of a mixture of spirits of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal portions, may be given three or four times the following day.

Shameful Betrayal of Confidence.

A strange case of betrayal of confidence, with an evident design of destroying the peace of a young and confiding female, came to light, a few days since, in this city. It seems that on Friday night of last week, a young man of respectable appearance, giving his name as S. M. Suthiffe, accompanied by a young lady, arrived in this city, by the western cars, and put up at Reilly's Hotel, on the corner of Fourth and Grant streets. They took their lodgings in seperate apartments until Sunday last, when Mr. Reilly, the landlord, being suspicious that all was not right, mentioned the matter to the young lady, who immediately burst into tears, and expressed a wish to speak to Mrs. Reilly in relation to her situation. Mrs. Reilly proceeded to her room, when she stated to her that she had been acquainted with Sutliffe for some time, and that immediately before coming to Pittsburg, she was attached to a ladies' boarding school in an adjoining State, and that on Thursday last he took her away from the school, representing to the preceptor of the school, that he had the permission of her parents to take her on to her relations in the east; and that while on her journey, her suspicions were aroused, and that she then believed his intentions towards her were not what he had represented; and these suspicions were strengthened by the treatment she had received at his hands since their arrival at Pittsburg; and expressed a desire that Mr. Reilly would protect her from his interference.

Young Sutliffe was requested to leave the premises, and upon his refusing to do so, he was given into the custody of an officer, and was taken before the Mayor. Subsequently the Mayor had an interview with her, and her story to him corroborated the statement of Mr. Reilly. The young girl requested the protection of the Mayor, upon which the Mayor informed Sutliffe of the nature of the interview, and warned him that if he did not leave the city within the space of six hours, he would cause him to be prosecuted. The young man then left the presence of the Mayor, but did not leave the city as he had been requested.

After this hearing before the Mayor, Mr. Reilly made information before the Mayor, charging the defendant with conspiring with others to abduct the young lady from his care for dishonorable purposes. Suthiffe was held to bail in $2,000, in default of which he was committed to jail for a further hearing on Friday next. Col. S. W. Black appeared for the prosecution—to whom, and to Mr. Reilly, much credit is due for their laudable efforts in behalf of this much injured girl.—*Pittsburgh Union, 19th.*

PREMATURE BURIAL.—A shocking instance of premature burial is related in a Manheim journal. A woman who, according to the official register, had died on Easter Monday, in child-bed, was duly buried. The curate of the parish, whose house was close to the cemetery, afterwards hearing moans from that place, called a medical man and ran to the cemetery, but it was too late. The unfortunate woman was found turned on her side in the coffin, weltering in her blood, but still warm. Her real death appeared to have been preceded by a severe struggle, as the coffin had been forced open, and the woman had torn her hair from her head. She could not have died many minutes before the persons arrived. The subject of premature burials has excited the attention of the French government, and it is proposed to establish dead-houses, where the bodies of deceased persons may be kept until decomposition commences, which is now universally allowed to be the only pure evidence of death. Similar houses have long since been established in many parts of Germany.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Chicago *Journal*, in speaking of the prevalence of the cholera in that city, relates the following singular case:

"One of our citizens was attacked with cholera on Saturday, and about 2 o'clock on that afternoon was supposed to be dead. His shroud was prepared, and about to be placed on him. The storm came up—the windows of the room where he laid where thrown open, the cold air, charged with electricity, came rushing in, and the supposed dead man revived, and came to life. He is alive this morning, and probably will recover."

Letter from Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.

The following letter from Hon. George M. Dallas, was read at the Tammany Hall celebration in New York, on the 4th:—

JULY 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the invitation with which, as official representatives of the Society of Tammany, you have honored me, to meet with you at the old Wigwam on the coming Fourth of July. My engagements elsewhere will prevent what would otherwise be a source of high gratification.

This great anniversary finds our country at peace with all the world, though war agitates or alarms almost every other nation. Is not this a signal illustration of the revolutionary policy which severed us from the wretched entanglements of the European systems of government? How calmly and steadily do public prosperity and private happiness, on this side of the Atlantic, rule the hour; while, on the other, the struggles of guilty ambition are shaking the foundations of social order, inflicting present misery and clouding the future with prospects of endless strife, grinding taxation, and bitter oppression. Thanks—grateful and constant thanks—to our sires of '76.

Let us strive to preserve unimpaired the blessings we enjoy. Vigilance must be alive and quick. Faction assails in turn every thing that has moral or political value. The Constitution, early and repeatedly attacked, and sometimes glaringly violated, owes its rescue and restoration to the Democracy alone. The Union, the indispensible Union, pushed to a precipice, was but recently backed and saved. And now, I am told, that even the principles and patriots exultingly commemorated on the Fourth of July, are, in certain places, to be depreciated and censured with sounds of sadness and drapery of mourning! Let the powerful and conservative Columbian Order promptly and justly characterise a proceeding so utterly and fanatically un-American.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen and friend.

G. M. DALLAS.

To Elijah F. Purdy, Grand Sachem, and J. B. Hetherton, Scribe, &c.

Insincerity of Whigs.

The Montrose *Democrat*, itself an anti-Nebraska paper, shows up the insincerity of the Whigs in the terrible hue and cry they still keep up about the Nebraska Bill. It proceeds:

"Scott was nominated, and the Fugitive Slave Law endorsed. The news reached Montrose, and forthwith the great flag was raised upon the pole, and the wildest demonstrations of joy manifested by these great haters of slavery—these same anti-Nebraska Whigs, who are now so conscientiously wedded to Northern rights that they could support none other than abolitionists, even for the most insignificant town office. We say we have no confidence in such men, in such a party or its nominees, and the Democrat who goes with them, in this campaign, will find at last how awfully he has been cheated. They are for the Fugitive Slave Law or against it, just as their party may see a chance to catch the most votes. Had the Whig Convention endorsed the Nebraska Bill, the Whigs of Montrose would have endorsed it also. They desire the election of Pollock, no matter what he may say of Nebraska, and would support him just as eagerly were he for the bill and Bigler against it. Now, what is the sense of Democrats permitting themselves to be cheated and fooled by their hypocritical professions?

We know Governor Bigler very well—have seen him under the severest trials, as well as in the brightest days of political prosperity—intimately connected with him for months in the discharge of official duty—in the varied relations of social, political and official life, we have happened to have every opportunity to observe the character of the man. And every hour spent opened but more strongly to our view, the stern, unbending integrity of his heart—the sincere and honest purpose of his character. If we were told from above that but one honest man lived on this footstool, we should as soon point to him as any person we ever knew. And when we see him villified, abused and scandalized as we have seen for the past few weeks, we shall defend him regardless of consequences. We will not sit coolly by, and see falsehood and scandal triumph in the downfall of integrity and worth, without rebuke. We will not see a man of the moral worth of William Bigler, who has ruined health, sacrificed ease and comfort, as well as pecuniary profit, in the service of the people of this State—we say, we will not see him slandered and disgraced by a set of unprincipled and malignant demagogues, without defending him to the last extremity of truth and justice."

Our Opponents and the Fourth of July.

The *Pennsylvanian* mentions it as a fact not unworthy of notice, that no public demonstration whatever was made in Philadelphia by the Whig party, or any of the organizations affiliated with it, in honor of the recent anniversary of American Independence. At the last meeting of the Councils, the upper branch passed a resolution to have the Declaration of Independence read in the Hall where it was originally adopted, and the Common Council concurred in it, but it was afterwards *re-considered* by the Select Council and *laid on the table*. The cause of this retrograde movement was not explained. But it is not unfair to presume that the glaring contrast between the political attitude of the Know-Nothing rulers and that of the sages and heroes of '76 rebuked the former too strongly. Or perhaps they consider it inconsistent for the new political order of "Americans" to celebrate the adoption of a document like the Declaration of Independence, which was signed by a number of *foreigners*.

BIGLER IN YORK.—The York *Democratic Press* says:—From information elicited by diligent enquiry, we feel warranted in saying that Governor BIGLER will receive the full vote of the Democratic party in York county. The Democracy in this region have no reason to regret the confidence which they placed in him three years ago. We make this statement because an effort has been made to create an impression abroad that there is a great defection in our county, for the purpose of deceiving the Democracy in other counties.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Frightful Leap of an Engine and Baggage Car.

Yesterday afternoon, a terrible accident occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at a distance of about fifteen miles beyond Lebanon, Ill. The construction train was passing out to the end of the road as far as it is constructed, laden with five or six car loads of the heavy T rail, and when passing over the eight hundred or a thousand feet of trussel work which crosses Shoal Creek Bottom, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the timbers gave way, and precipitated three or four of the cars, with a number of laboring hands, upon the ground, some fifteen or sixteen feet below. The smash up was terrible.

Some fifteen or sixteen persons were badly injured, one of whom died a short time after the accident, and was brought to Casseyville, and buried last night. A boy was picked up from beneath some eight or ten of the heavy rails, but to the astonishment of all, was not dangerously injured. He happened to fall in the mud, the softness of which preserved his life. The locomotive escaped injury. When the engineer saw the trussel work begin to give way, he opened all the valves in a second, which shot the engine clear over the falling timbers, and also dragged over one of the baggage cars. We have heard nothing as yet in regard to the persons hurt by the accident, but fear that fatal injuries have been sustained by many of them.—*St. Louis Intelligencer, July 2.*

SNAKE FASCINATION.

The St. Louis *Herald* gives an account of the fascination, resulting in death, by a large black-snake, of a little girl, about thirteen years of age, named O'MARA. For a long time, the girl was observed to be in ill health; and when food was given her, she would always go out to the creek to eat it. On returning, she invariably complained of being hungry; and if more food was handed her, she would again return to the creek. A short time ago, her father followed her, unperceived, and was horrified to see, as soon as she took her seat, a huge blacksnake slowly raise its head into her lap and receive a piece of bread from her hand. Whenever she attempted to take a bite the snake would commence hissing, and the child, trembling like a leaf, would promptly return it to the snake. The father made some noise which frightened the snake, and the little girl ran off home. She refused to answer any questions. Next morning she took another piece, and started to the creek. The father followed with a gun, and when the snake appeared, shot it. The child was seized with spasms, squirming and writhing like the snake, and died the same moment the snake did, in great agony. The *Herald* vouches for the truth of the foregoing.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We noticed on Wednesday the death of JACOB RIVENBERGER, employed by the Central Railroad Company to attend the bridge over the Irondequoit creek, a few miles east of this city. The manner in which the accident happened was curious, and it may be many years before we hear of a death in a similar manner. We got the particulars of the affair from Coroner Quin, who held an inquest in view of the body of the deceased. The express train which left this city for Syracuse on Tuesday morning were somewhat behind time, and running at a high speed—nearly a mile a minute—when the accident happened. As the train crossed the bridge alluded to a stick of beach wood weighing twelve pounds and three quarters fell from the tender, striking the side of the bridge. It then flew along the course of the train twenty-six feet, where Mr. Rivenberger was standing, striking him upon the head, crushed the skull upon the brain, producing almost instant death.

This did not materially check its force, for it passed thirty feet further, struck in the sand, and then bounded twenty-six feet further still before it came to a rest, making a distance of eighty-two feet which it travelled after it left the tender, striking three times in its course, and what may appear stranger still, it was ahead of the tender when it came to a final stop, as three witnesses testified who saw the affair. The whole took place in a second of time, and when the spectators ran to poor Rivenberger he was apparently lifeless. The verdict of the jury in the matter was, that deceased came to his death from an accidental blow received from a stick of wood which fell from the tender of the engine called "Nathaniel Thayer," running on the New York Central Railroad.—*Roch. Union.*

DESERTION, INTEMPERANCE AND DEATH.—One of those melancholy episodes in life which so often come within the observation of the denizens of a large city, where wealth and poverty, crime, goodness, and all that is amiable, bad or indifferent in the different phases of human life, follow each other as in a panorama, occurred yesterday morning.

For some time past a woman named Bridget Powell has been residing in a house on Race street above Clay alley. She was married, but her husband some time since deserted her, since which she has been known to indulge continually in the baneful practice of intoxicating drink. On Friday night when last seen, she was observed, by a light which shone from her room, staggering about, evidently under the moral and physical poison which she had been imbibing. Yesterday morning the attention of officer Snowfield was attracted to the house, which he entered, and there, upon the bare floor, lay the vivid corpse of the wretched woman, while a beautiful child, a little girl, some two years of age, was unconsciously sitting, playing with the yet luxuriant tresses which lay in wavy folds upon the cold bosom of her whose spirit had flown to another, and it is hoped (for her) a happier world. The remains of considerable personal attraction still lingered like a sunny gleam upon the depths of the blue sea, ere enwrapt in the sable armour of night, in the form and lineaments of the departed.—But a few years since she was known as a bright and beautiful girl. The example, it is said, of a dissipated husband, corrupting and brutalized her, and his desertion—for she loved him, degraded as they both were, with a woman's devoted and giggle minded love—drove her to a still more reckless course. She must have died in the lethargy of inebriation. A romance of misery!—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before."

The *Enquirer*, at Cincinnati, in its issue of the 4th inst., furnishes the following:

A little girl, about ten years old, daughter of Mr. Oberland, a resident of the Eighth Ward, as the clock was striking twelve on Saturday noon, exclaimed mournfully to her mother, "to-morrow at this hour I shall be in heaven." There was something so sad and plaintive in the tone in which she uttered this, that in spite of the parent not being of a superstitious nature, it made an impression upon her mind, which she found it impossible to throw off. At dinner she told her husband of the circumstance, and he endeavored to rally the child, but with a sweet and sad smile, in which, however, no fear was manifested at the coming prospect, she repeated her conviction of her speedy dissolution. It was now the father's turn to feel a depression of spirits, which overshadowed him the whole day, so much so, that in the evening, meeting officer Young, watchman of that Ward, he told him of the child's singular prognostication.

Up to this time, the little girl had enjoyed exceedingly good health, but during the night the parents were aroused by her complaining bitterly of pains in her back and head. As early as possible a physician was called in, who pronounced her in a high state of billious fever. Notwithstanding all that human aid could effect, she expired at noon. Her fatal prophecy was fulfilled.

Wash for the Hair.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe a large number of patent preparations advertised, warranted to promote the growth and beauty of the hair, preventing its turning gray, restoring it, &c., most of which are absolutely prejudicial to health. Now, with your permission, I will give you a recipe which is in the reach of all, which will prevent the hair falling out or turning grey, and besides will prevent its becoming offensive. It is simply Castile soap and water applied once a week in warm weather and about once a month in cold. This preparation cleanses the hair, removes dandruff, great sweat, and other impurities, and, besides promoting health and comfort, it removes all offensive odors from the hair.—*Pennsylvania Farm Journal.*

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this Borough, as a candidate for Prothonatory subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. M. HALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic District Conference.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. CESSNA, Esq. of Colerain, as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MARRIED:

On the 4th inst. at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Bechtel, Mr. HENRY CROUSE, to Miss EMMA STIFFLER, all of this Borough.

DIED:

In St. Thomas, Franklin County, Pa., on Friday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALSIP, (mother of John Alsip, Esq., Sheriff of Bedford County,) in the 71st year of her age.

The deceased was a most estimable lady, and was beloved by all who knew her. She had been afflicted for nearly 20 years, which she bore with true Christian fortitude—never complaining or murmuring. She died in full assurance of her acceptance with God, and her remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of citizens. Peace to her ashes

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, the interests of Elizabeth, Susan, and Ann Miller, of, in, and to the following described real estate, it being the one undivided seventh part subject to the widow Moser's dower, viz:

A tract of land, situate in Harrison Township, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about one-half of which is cleared, with a Log House, Barn, Tannery, &c., thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Barclay's heirs, Jno. E. Miller, Abraham Miller, and others, formerly the property of Philip Moser, deceased.

☞ *Terms*—CASH. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN METZGER,
Guardian.

June 23, 1854.—4t.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or to pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of the hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 0. Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1851.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20. Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Filed April 29, 1851. C. A. BLAGK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Cadwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackmon, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parkee, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Sidle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Zeizler, Chase, Speaker—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreably to the 10th article of the Constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 14, 1854.—3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings,

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

Job Mann adm'r of the Estate of Jos. S. Morrison, deceased.

vs.

George Funk and Samuel Funk.

No. 202 August Term 1852 in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Application of George Funk to have the above Judgment and those upon which it is founded opened. The undersigned, appointed auditor, to report facts, &c. will sit to attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 16th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM M. HALL,
Auditor.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the matter of exceptions filed to the account of Alexander Richeson, administrator of John Davis, late of Dublin Township, Fulton County, (formerly Bedford County,) deceased, the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examine said exceptions and report an account, will sit to attend to his duties at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. H. TATE,
Auditor.

July 14, 1854,

NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Sam'l H. Tate, Esq., administrator of Samuel Tate, late of West Providence Township, deceased, the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examine and report on said exceptions, and make an account, also to make a distribution among the heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. HALL,
Auditor.

July 14, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Farm, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 390 acres of patented land, on which is erected a good Double Dwelling House, good Bank Barn, Smoke House, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. About 180 acres of this land cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation. About 20 acres of meadow, and more can be made. This land is capable of being made into three farms, and has an excellent orchard of choice fruit upon it. It is situated about six miles north of Schellsburg—and only 1½ miles from a good mill, and in a pleasant neighborhood. For further information, enquire of

ANDREW HORN.

July 14, 1854.—3m.*

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, in Colerain Township, either in fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I will enforce the law against any person so trespassing without respect to persons.

WM. S. BEEGLE.

July 14, 1854.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS W. HORTON, Esq., of Broadtop township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the City of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

*** See advertisement.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1851.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 27th day of July next, the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land situate in Colerain Township, containing one hundred and fifty acres and 120 perches, adjoining lands of Fred. Mench, A. Kerns' heirs, Jno. Harcieroad, and others.

Terms made known on day of sale, and sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

JOHN CESSNA,
Adm'r of the Estate of Jacob Dively, deceased.

June 23, 1854—4t.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at Public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th July, next, the interest of John Moser, minor son of Philip Moser, deceased, being the one undivided seventh part of the following described Real estate, subject to the Widow Moser's dower, viz: A Tract of Land situate in Harrison Township, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about one half of which is cleared, with a Log House, Barn, Tannery, &c., thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Barclay's heirs, Jno. E. Miller, Abraham Miller, and others.

JOHN METZGER,
Guardian of John Moser.

June 23, 1854—4t.

Final Notice!

The subscriber gives particular notice to Sportsmen, that they must not trespass on his premises in pursuit of game. He has suffered much from them and their dogs already. Malicious boys and others, who are in the habit of trespassing, are also notified that he will no longer submit to their depredations, and is determined to deal with them to the extent of the law.

WILLIAM MAIKEN.

Bedford Township, June 23, 1851.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854.—1y.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, by hunting or otherwise. I have submitted to repeated injuries in this way, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and I am now determined to enforce the law against all who do not pay attention to this notice without respect to persons—so look out!

SOLOMON REIGHARD.
West Providence Township.

June 16, 1851.*

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

More New Goods
AT
THE NEW STORE.

Rupp & Oster

Respectfully inform their numerous patrons that they are now receiving direct from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in addition to their Spring supply, a large and handsome assortment of new style

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people; all of which they will sell at the shortest possible advance for CASH, or upon a short credit to good and PUNCTUAL customers. Having purchased our goods CHEAP FOR CASH, and having adopted for our motto, "*Quick sales and small profits*," we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of purchasers, in search of cheap bargains, to call before purchasing elsewhere.

We therefore respectfully invite all, and the *Ladies especially*, to call and see, learn our prices, and judge for themselves. We will show our goods with pleasure, whether you wish to buy or not, and hope by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ All kinds of produce taken for goods.

June 9, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have just received and opened a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at *low prices* either for cash or country produce. Their assortment is very large, and has been selected with great care; consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets and Linens, for men and boys wear; Ladies *fine dress goods* in great variety, among which will be found Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mous De Laines, Tissue, Baredges, Chintz's, Lawns, &c. &c.,—also Calicoes of every description: Brown and Bleached Muslins, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Table Diapers, Crash, Cotton Baggings, Osnaburgs, Hosiery for men, women, and children; Hat and English Crapes: Bonnet Silks and Ribbons of all descriptions; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Linen Edgings and Laces: Silk Laces and Fringes. Our stock of *mourning goods* will be found very superior, to which we invite especial attention.

Shoes and Boots.—Mens, Youths, and Childrens BOOTS—Ladies fine Shoes and Bootees; best silk lasting Gaiters, assorted colors—Misses Gaiters and Jenny Lind Ties—also fine shoes for men and boys.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, latest styles, consisting of Gossamer, Belgrade, Florence Braid, French lace, together with every other style to be found in the eastern cities—also Tampico and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, and a very superior article of Silk Slouch Hats.

An elegant assortment of Groceries, such as crushed, pulverized and Brown Sugars, best Coffee, Hummell's Extract of Coffee, Baker's Broma, Corn Starch, Golden Syrup, and N. O. Molasses, together with a great variety of other articles which would occupy too much space to enumerate. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Bedford, April 14, 1854.

SPRING GOODS! LOW PRICES!!

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which, for cheapness, quality, and style, surpasses any Stock they have heretofore offered. We name in part:

Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive French Cloths, Black, Mixed, and Fancy Cassimers, Coatings, Cantonets, Summer Cloths and Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Janes, Velveteens and Cords, Russia Duck, Linen Drillings, Table Damask, Jacquer'd Diapers, &c.

Rag, Listing, Hemp, and Wollen Carpeting, Mattings of various widths, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

280 pieces Summer Calicoes, all colors and prices;
55 pieces Blue Drills and Summer Pant Stuffs;
20 pieces Bed Ticking and Furniture Checks;
40 pieces Bleached Muslins, from 6 to 18 cents;
25 pieces Plain and Figured Barage De Laines;
20 pieces Blk. Gro de Rhine, water'd & chang. Silks;

Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Plain, Swiss, & Dotted Muslins, Jaconets, Colored Crapes, Shallies, Silk Tissues, Broka Barage, Wash'd Blond, Tarletons, Hollands, French Embroidered Sleeves, Collars & Hdkfs., Ribbonds, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Trimming Braids, Blk. Silk & Fancy Cravats, Lustre & Lisle Thread Ginghams, Domestic Ginghams, &c., &c.

Mens', Boys', & Childrens' Summer Hats, Misses' Flats, Bonnets, &c.; Mens' & Boys' City-made Calf-skin Boots & Shoes; Ladies' & Misses' Morocco Bootees, Gaiters, Slippers & Ties, of the very best quality: Hardware, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Springs, Nails, Scythes, Traces, Cords, &c.; Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Queensware, Stoneware.

Groceries of every kind. Best Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Rice, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Extract Coffee, Linseed, Whale, & Patent Oils; New Orleans & Porta Rica Sugars, and Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized Loaf Sugars.

We respectfully invite every one in search of bargains to give us a call before purchasing. Returning our thanks to all who have so kindly patronized us, we respectfully solicit their renewed favors.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce received for Goods at Cash prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

April 14, 1854.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the People of Bedford County.

The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DANIEL W. LEHMAN.

May 12, 1854.*

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

Fresh Arrival.

MRS. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just received from the eastern cities a beautiful assortment of Visetts and Scarf Visetts, Bonnets trimmed in the latest style, childrens' and Misses Flats, an elegant assortment of French worked collars and Under Sleeves, and a great variety of embroidered Ribbon for Sashes, together with ladies dress goods of every quality.

Bedford, June 16, 1854.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, County aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August next, all that, the following described tract of land, containing 196 acres and 133 perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, Jr., Jacob Beard, and Jacob Claar, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well-timbered, having thereon erected a story-and-a-half frame house, two log houses, a double log barn, a stable, and other outbuildings—also, a good spring of water close by the houses, and a good orchard of choice fruits thereon. The above is a very desirable property—title patented and indisputable.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Jacob Corle, deceased, the interest to be paid her annually, and the principal at her death, to the heirs of the deceased:—the remaining purchase money to be paid one-third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

☞ Attention will be paid by the subscriber, residing in Union Township, to all enquiries of purchasers. Post Office address, St. Clairsville, Bedford Co.

JACOB CORLE, JR.,
Administrator of Jacob Corle, deceased.

June 16, 1854.

Talk about Low Prices! Cheap Side is the place after all where you get the worth of your money.

SUGAR.—Nice refined White Sugar at 9 cts., crushed do. for 10 cts. a pound, for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

COFFEE.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cents—Prime Rio do at 15 cents.

RUPP & OSTER.

A NICE CUP OF TEA.—Very superior Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

SYRUP.—More Golden Syrup of a very superior quality just received and for sale at the

CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—Fresh Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

BACON—A nice lot of Country cured for sale at the

CHEAP SIDE.

Transparent Window Shades received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

BONNETS.—A new supply of very cheap Bonnets just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

A new Falling Top Buggy and Brass Mounted Harness, of very superior eastern work, made to order, for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SUMMER HATS—a great variety for sale at the store of A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BARLEY, Esq., of Middle Woodbury township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the county convention.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS.

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 9, 1854.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1851—1y.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, or otherwise trespassing upon my Farm, known as the "Funk Property," near Bedford, as I will most certainly enforce the law against all who do so, without respect to persons. So look out and save trouble and costs.

WM. CHENOWETH.

June 9, 1854.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my Farm either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I have suffered greatly in this way, and cannot submit to it any longer. Those who do not pay attention to this notice, will find themselves proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

PHILIP J. SHOEMAKER.

June 9, 1854.*

Boarding House

MRS. FLETCHER would respectfully announce that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs, and feels confident she can render satisfation to all who give her a call.

Bedford, June 9, 1854.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accomodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior to any other, being in immediate proximity to business: also to most of the Banks, Public Offices, Post Office and the Exchange, where omnibusses start for all parts of the City.

The house having been put in thorough repair, and new furniture added, with many modern improvements, will add much to the comfort of guests. The tables will at all times be suppiled with the best the market affords, and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make the FRANKLIN truly the Travelers' Home.

Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

PARKER & LAIRD.

July 21, 1854.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.
W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,
Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854. The postponement has arisen from the desire of the Principal to commence and prosecute the studies of the school year in the most vigorous manner and with the *corps of Instruction unbroken*. Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL, who has been associated as Permanent Assistant in the Academy, cannot be present until the time fixed upon; and the Principal feels that his own health requires the fullest vacation that circumstances will justify.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America. No extra charge for this study will be made during the present school year.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

ENVELOPES,
DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John C. Benne late of Juniata Township, Bedford Co., deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NICHOLAS WHITELINE,
Administrator.

June 30, 1854.*

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of City-made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at first cost to close out his stock of this description.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, *Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

W. B. CLARKE,
WITH
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
British, French and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, the valuable farm on which he at present resides, situate one mile from Adolphus Ake's Mill, on Bobbs Creek, in Union Township, Bedford County, near the public Road leading from Schellsburg to Hollidaysburg, within half a day's drive of the latter place, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, the principal part Creek bottom land, about 125 acres cleared, of which 25 acres is Meadow, the balance well timbered, and well watered by the Bobbs Creek running through it. There is an excellent site on the premises, calculated for either a Grist Mill or a Sawmill—there is a variety of choice grafted fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are three log Dwelling Houses, with a good never failing Well of water at the Door, a good Barn finished off with Graneries, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out buildings. Also a good Tanyard lot with vats sunk and buildings on. The above is all patented land, and a clear title will be made to the purchaser. This property is situate within half day's drive of Bedford, and within 5 miles of St. Clairsville.

Any person wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, which will be very moderate, by calling with the subscriber, residing on the property.

JOHN H. AKE.

Jan. 20, 1854.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. R. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

☞We are authorized to announce the name of HUGH MOORE, ESQ., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 23, 1854.*

THERE ARE FEW things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE LUNGS.—The lungs are the most liable of all the organs of the human body to take disease, especially in the winter, owing to the cold and variable state of the weather, which causes obstructions of the skin; the humours are driven in upon the internal organs, hence coughing and shooting pains in the breast are experienced. To any afflicted in this way, we would in the way of salutary advice say, buy Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup. Take it according to directions, and you will get well.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.
Latest Intelligence from Cuba.
A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principes, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Commission MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,
No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the books and accounts of the late Solomon Mason, Esq., have been left in the hands of William T. Chapman, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. B. BOGGS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

To the Citizens of Bedford.

A. L. HICKEY & CO., No. 148 CHESNUT STREET, above Sixth, Philadelphia, have now on hand one of the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of their improved steel spring sole leather

TRUNKS

ever offered to the public, with a fine article of Light Weight Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, for travelling in Europe. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, &c., &c., ranging in price from two to thirty dollars, with a fine varity of Hobby Horses, Propellers, Gigs, &c.

All of the above articles we will sell low for cash. Prize Medal awarded at the World's Fair in London in 1851. A. L. HICKEY & CO.,

No. 148 Chesnut Street, Phila.

May 26, 1854.—3m.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

Patent Leather, Enamel do., Saddler's Moroccos, and new style Enamel Cloth for Carriage Trimming, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHARPEN YOUR SCYTHES.—If you want a Grindstone, warranted good, call at the store of

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHO WANTS A BONNET.—Bonnets and Misses Flats—a large supply just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1854.